(XLVIth YEAR.) HERE (No. 2318.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1791.

LONDON, *March* 18.

FROM authentic accounts received from the continent we learn, that the emperor holds back, under one pretence or other, from concluding the peace at Sistova; and that he has neither ratified the treaty concluded at the Hague relating to the Flemings, or published the ancestry stated therein, of which the three allied courts are guarantees. The empress of Russia refuses to give up Oczakow; Prussia, however, seems strenuous to oblige that haughty princess to agree to the *statu quo* of Reichenbach. How our government will act in this delicate situation of continental affairs is difficult to tell; but it seems to be the decided opinion of the ministry, that the Turks ought not, on any account, to give up Oczakow. This appears to forbode a determination of the three allied powers to unite in obliging Russia to make peace upon the terms (or nearly such) as they shall propose. Poland, in the mean time, is said to have signed a treaty of offensive and defensive alliance with the Turks, which step may almost be looked upon as a declaration of war against Russia.

Yesterday the royal proclamation was issued for encouraging seamen and landimen to enter on board his majesty's ships of war, allowing a bounty of 3*l.* to able seamen, ordinary seamen 2*l.* and landimen 20*s.* who shall enter before the first of May next.

Yesterday admirals Hotham and Leveson Gower had audiences of the lords of the admiralty. They are both mentioned as going out under lord Hood, who is expected to take the chief command of the fleet at Spithead in a few days.

Different naval officers in town have received orders to hold themselves in readiness for service.

It is determined that there is to be no peace between Russia and the Porte, and that the war is to be supported with vigour between these powers during the next campaign. On the part of Russia the preparations are continued with great activity, and the grand signior is making every effort to support this with more success than the preceding campaigns.

We have authority to assure the public, that no opposition whatever is intended from any quarter against the Roman catholic bill, in the equity of which all ranks and orders of men concur, but that the delay of its commitment proceeds from a principle of delicacy with respect to the form of the oath to be proposed.

All our dock-yards are employed in extra operations, for the completion of a more extensive fleet.

The British fleet for the Baltic is ordered to be augmented to thirty sail of the line. It will consist of four divisions, and consequently display as many flags:—Lord Hood is honoured with the supreme command.

April 2. The European officers who have been, for some time, resorting on the Turkish lines, now form a considerable body, and have communicated some new confidence to the army of the grand vizier. There also the Asiatic troops began to return, and some new levies, of which the arrival was doubtful, have lately appeared.

Prince Potemkin, however, apprehends so much more from the king of Prussia than the Turks, that he has detached from his main army, into Livonia, two regiments of cuirassiers, six of cuirassiers, three of dragoons, four of grenadiers, thirteen of fusileers, and two of chasseurs. After this enormous deduction his army actually in the Turkish territories amounted, according to the last returns, to 138,000 men, besides artillery, engineers and light troops.

At Copenhagen the vessels now in port are undergoing an examination, but preparations in the Swedish ports are more active, and will certainly enable the king to send out twelve sail of the line in May.

The catholic king, without immediately increasing his armament, is enabling himself to do so upon the first occasion. He has published an amnesty to all deserters from the army and navy who shall return within a certain time.

The Barbary powers have sent large quantities of grain to Constantinople, and are so intent upon affording assistance to the grand signior, their liege lord, that their corsairs are withdrawn from the Mediterranean, and the expedition to the Black Sea is the only popular effort.

There is a great fall per cent. in the Russian rouble. According to the last mail it was as low as 2*s.* 3*d.* which is a fall from 4*s.* the price it stood at before the war.

ISMAEL.

An account of the capture of this fortress has been published by authority at Petersburgh, and to this is stated, as a justification of the slaughter which took place, that previous to the assault, Aidos Mechmet, commander, was summoned to surrender, and informed, that upon assistance, no quarter would be given.

The Turkish garrison consisted of forty-two thousand men, of whom thirty thousand eight hundred and fifty were slain upon the spot, and nine thousand taken prisoners. The latter number was diminished on the ensuing day by two thousand men, who died of their wounds.

The loss of the Russians is stated at only eighteen hundred and fifteen men killed, with two thousand four hundred and fifty wounded.

Two hundred and sixty-five cannon were found in the place, and four hundred and sixty-four in the Turkish vessels upon the Danube, burnt by general Ribas.

A description of the action we have before given, when the intelligence was new; the numerical particulars of the slaughter are now added, because, as they are printed by order of the empress, the value of the conquest may probably depend upon them!

April 8. Russia still continues to menace the Turks with another campaign, far more bloody than the former.

The preparations in Germany keep pace with those in Russia, and there is every appearance of some great and important event on the part of the emperor.

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, April 5.

"Preparations continue still to be made with the usual alacrity, in the different departments of the dock-yard, for approaching hostilities; but the impress seems confined to the water only.

"Sailed, the Inconstant frigate, captain Wilson, for the coast of Ireland, on the impress service."

April 11. The intelligence brought by the packet, which arrived from India on Saturday is, that several skirmishes had taken place between the army under general Meadows and the troops of Tippoo sultan—that general Meadows had carried the different posts which he attacked, and intended next day to attack the Gauts (the last pass for defence) leading to Seringapatam, so that he was expected to be before that capital in full force by the 1st of October.

The letter with the above intelligence is dated Bussorah, December 2, and was read to the directors this morning, who were summoned to meet for the purpose. We did not hear, however, that government have received any official dispatches relative to the movements of the army.

The Swedish merchants having lately delivered a requisition to the court of Stockholm, similar to that made to our ministry by the Russian traders, they were assured by the king himself, that if a rupture broke out between England and her allies and Russia, Sweden will remain strictly neutral, therefore trade in Swedish bottoms was perfectly safe.

Saturday a king's messenger arrived at the duke of Leed's office, with dispatches from lord Auckland, which state, that the Dutch admiralty are equipping a fleet with the most vigorous exertions; and that twelve sail of the line, and six frigates, would be ready for sea by the first week in May.

There are at this time 36 sail of the line in commission, only four of which have been ordered in consequence of the present appearance of hostilities against the empress. In addition to this force 60 are ready to be commissioned at an hour's notice.

The united naval force of England and Holland, before they fall into the North Sea, will be 45 sail of the line and 30 frigates, besides sloops, fire ships, &c.

Of these there are already 23 sail of the line at Spithead; and the whole will be ready to sail very early in May.

The press on the river was, during the whole Saturday, very hot; on the proceeding night about 500 men were picked up. A few hands were collected on Tower-hill, and its neighbourhood.

The Prussian army, at present, consists of 300,000 completely accoutred, and ready for service at an hour's notice; the forces of Poland amount to 140,000 men.

Prince Potemkin arrived at Petersburgh on the 11th of March. On the 14th he dined with Baron Sutherland, the banker of the court; and, what is rather remarkable, in the present state of affairs, carried the British ambassador with him in his coach.

A deputation from the Russia merchants waited yesterday on the duke of Leeds, for information respecting the safety and property of merchant ships sailing for the Baltic. The answer was "That in the present hostile state of affairs, nothing could be determined relative to the expediency of the departure of the ships for the several ports in the Russian empire: That as soon as his majesty's ministers should be able to give any information on the subject, the duke of Leeds would send notice to the governor, but it was uncertain when that notice might be expected."

April 12. By two reports [illegible] the price of stocks was increased nearly two [illegible] hundred per cent.

Of these one stated that general Meadows had passed the Gauts, and entered the Mysore country; the army of Tippoo Saib [illegible] wasting before him, or shifting him only in some slight skirmishes.

The other, and on which most reliance was placed, relates that preliminaries for a peace between Russia and the Turks were signed.

A council was held at the admiralty on Friday night, and on Saturday morning a messenger was sent off to the commissioners of Portsmouth and Plymouth dock-yards, to expedite the equipment of the ships under orders for foreign service.

Yesterday lord Dorchester moved the following resolutions in the house of peers—which were negatived.

1st. That a war of conquest is repugnant to the honour or policy of the British nation.

2d. That the war entered into with Tippoo sultan, and the treaty for the partition of his dominions, is highly disgraceful to the British name.

3d. That the board of control and court of directors, be directed to transmit such orders to their servants abroad, as are most likely to restore the general tranquillity of that country.

The national assembly of France has at length resolved to put a period to its own existence; for it has decreed that a new assembly shall be called and meet in July next.

DUBLIN, *April* 6.

Extract of a letter from London, March 31.

"In respect to the immense preparations now making for a war with Russia, we plainly perceive a reiteration of the old trade of king craft in contriving war, and keeping up a spirit of animosity in the nation, merely with a view of draining their pockets, and preventing them from attending to a consideration of their own rights, or, in other words, accelerating that revolution, which must soon inevitably take place in Britain, as effectually as it has done in France. We are literally a land of slaves, our taxes have been intolerable, and upon a view of the court registers, our continual wars, or preparations for wars, it is really a wonder that the nation has a single drop of blood left in its veins. We resemble, in fact, a man covered with leeches from head to foot, undergoing a constant suction, and at length so exhausted with the number of bloodsuckers, that our national spirit is nearly evaporated. In forcing a quarrel with Russia, we forfeit all those advantages hitherto derived from our commercial intercourse with that immense empire. It has been suggested, indeed, that Poland may supply the loss with equal profit to the merchant and adventurer; but this, to many, appears doubtful, at least it can hardly be believed, that any commercial intercourse with that poor country, can be equivalent to the loss of Russia. Our commerce is again interrupted by those baneful preparations for war, our sailors again impressed on board the navy, and thousands made miserable by this fatal policy of making ourselves enemies. In short, we have a navy, and a navy we must have; at the same time, it would be a question worth some consideration, whether wars are not frequently made for the sake of keeping up the navy, and supporting a set of idlers upon the salt water, whose government is wholly despotic, and who may be justly styled the friends and supporters of despotism at home."

Should Britain take an active part, as many persons think, to bring about a peace between the Russians and Turks, and that Spain should embrace so favourable an opportunity of refusing to abide by the articles of the convention, as pretexts could be readily devised for doing so, it would involve these countries in a very disagreeable predicament. The Spaniards, we are informed, are making preparations much more extensive than what has been known in times of peace, and we also know, by late experience, that France will act as an ally to the court of Madrid, agreeable to the articles of the family compact.

The Gulf of Finland is in general shallow, nor can its coasts, on either the northern or southern side, be approached by heavy vessels, unless in particular situations, only known to pilots and mariners long experienced in those seas. This Gulf strikes in an eastern direction from the Baltic, at the extremity of which is Petersburgh, the capital of the Russian empire, and, from its situation, bids defiance to any attack from the British and Dutch fleets. Attempts upon Riga, Revel, &c. might possibly prove successful in some degree—but even if captured they could be only plundered and then abandoned. Should our navy sustain much damage in such attacks, no friendly port is to be found for repair, but at a considerable distance. The chief object of sending a fleet up the Baltic must therefore be, to prevent the Prussian coasts, and the country near the sea, from being ravaged and plundered, when Frederick should march an army into Russia.

Could the Russian fleet, stationed in the Black Sea, pass the narrow straits, formerly called the Thracian Bosphorus, that leads to the Marmora Sea, Constantinople would be left in a heap of ruins. Any one who has seen the description of the port or harbour of that great and magnificent city, and observes how that capital is situated, from the northern to the southern point, almost at the very verge of the sea, in the form of a half crescent, must admit the ease with which a fleet could effect that scene of desolation, though possessed by an army to co-operate with them on the land side. To prevent such an evil, and to drive the navy of Catharine out of the sea, where it rides triumphant, and reduce them to take shelter in their port of the

Crimes, or the fea of Azoph, would be the principal means of putting a ſtop to the very rapid ſucceſſes of the Ruſſians.

April 12. On Wedneſday night laſt a very hot preſs commenced in Corke harbour, when a number of ſeamen were picked up.

In conſequence of the preſent armament, and expected rupture with Ruſſia, large orders for proviſions have been received by different merchants at Waterford; of thoſe for beef, ſcarce any can be executed, as there is very little in ſtore; neither can thoſe for pork and butter be anſwered to the wiſhed for extent; both theſe articles have therefore experienced a conſiderable riſe—The following were the prices current on Friday laſt: Butter 72s. per cwt. pork 26s. per cwt. ox beef, per tierce of 300lb. 75s. wheat 23s. to 24s. per barrel.

April 14. The people of this city are much alarmed, in conſequence of the epidemic fever which rages in the county of Wexford; we will not call it plague, though there are ſome circumſtances related which make us fear it is of that horrid deſcription.

One is, that it was communicated to this part of the country, Poulke's-mill, a ſea-port, where it firſt appeared, by a veſſel which was drove in there a wreck, a ſhort time ago, without a ſoul on board, which veſſel the people ſeized and made a property of her cargo. It was amongſt theſe particular people the contagion firſt appeared, and as the veſſel was ſuppoſed to come from Smyrna, we fear it is the dreadful infection ſo peculiar to the Eaſtern countries.

By ſeveral people who arrived from Wexford, within theſe two days, we hear it is increaſing, and that almoſt in every houſe in the barony of Forth, to which it is as yet confined, the melancholy ſpectacle of four or five dead bodies may be ſeen at one time.

A Mr. Hoare is come up to Dublin from that part of the country, who loſt five of his ſervants by this direful contagion.

A WELCH CURATE

Was preaching a ſermon, when intelligence was brought in, that a wreck had happened, and it was in thoſe days when a general plunder was thought right. He heard different parts of the congregation whiſpering to each other, and all appeared ready to run out of the church, while thoſe who were neareſt the door were ſtealing out, one by one.

"Brethren—my dear brethren!" cried the curate, "One thing only have I to recommend to your ſerious attention—and I beg you will treaſure it up in your hearts! Keep the Holy Scriptures ever in your mind, and now—*let us ſtart fair!*" On which he whipt down from the pulpit, and ſet off with the reſt of the congregation.

LEXINGTON, *(Ken.) April* 9.

We are informed that a few weeks paſt, the Indians made an attack on a boat commanded by captain —— Hubble, near the Scioto; they firſt attempted to board his boat in canoes filled with Indians, and were repulſed after a ſevere fire; in a ſecond attempt they placed ſome white priſoners, ſo as to receive the fire of captain Hubble, if he perſiſted in defending himſelf; not intimidated by this manœuvre, he again repulſed them, and the arms of both parties being diſcharged, he defended himſelf with pieces of wood thrown at them, during their attacks—ſo ſevere was the fire, that captain Hubble had, out of his boat's company, which conſiſted of nine men, three killed, three wounded, and received himſelf a ball through his arm. Too much praiſe cannot be given to the parties concerned in this manly and ſpirited defence; they have rendered an eſſential ſervice to their country, as well as themſelves. A few more inſtances of this conduct, would check thoſe daring ſavages who infeſt the Ohio, and efface from their minds thoſe impreſſions which a contrary conduct hath unhappily made, to the injury of many innocent and valuable citizens.

The ſame day in which captain Hubble was attacked, a boat, ſaid to belong to ——— Greathouſe, was taken by the Indians, without making any reſiſtance.

A party of the militia from Bourbon and Maſon counties, have juſt returned from a tour up the Ohio, above the Scioto; in their route they viſited the ground near where the boat was attacked (mentioned in the laſt Kentucky Gazette) where, we are informed, they found the dead bodies of 16 men out of the 17 miſſing (three of the 20 having got in ſince our laſt) 2 women, and a child; the women and child ſuppoſed to have been taken in Greathouſe's boat. They alſo found the bodies of three Indians, ſuppoſed to have been killed by captain Hubble and his party, from their boat. The Indians were diſperſed and gone up the Scioto.

Laſt week the Indians killed a man near Kentucky river, on Benſon, and likewiſe ſtole ſeveral horſes.

We learn that the number of poſts on our frontiers, for the defence of the diſtrict, are conſiderably augmented.

April 23. On Saturday evening laſt, a party of three Indians ſtole a number of horſes from the forks of Elkhorn, in Woodford county; they were purſued, and overtaken within about five miles of the Ohio, two of them were killed, and the horſes retaken.

By ſome men from the Big-Bone-Lick, we are informed, that the Indians have lately killed ſeven men in the neighbourhood of the Big-Bend of Miami: That on the 14th inſtant, a large party of Indians were diſcovered making toward Dunlap's ſtation.—That the inhabitants there were notified thereof, who promiſed to fire cannon if they appeared, in order to alarm the neighbourhood.—That in a ſhort time after, a very heavy firing of cannon and ſmall arms was heard at Dunlap's ſtation.

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 7.

DECREE of the National Aſſembly of France, on the importation and exportation of Tobacco, and on the duties on the importation thereof.

ARTICLE I. THE importation of manufactured tobacco is prohibited throughout the kingdom, nor ſhall it be imported in the leaf but in hogſheads through the ports and in the ſhips hereafter mentioned.

II. Leaf tobacco ſhall be only imported by ſea from the United States of America, the Spaniſh colonies, Ruſſia and the Levant—theſe tobaccoes muſt be imported direct, that is, thoſe from the United States in ſhips of the ſaid ſtates, or in French ſhips—thoſe from the Spaniſh colonies, in Spaniſh or French ſhips—thoſe from the Ukraine, in Ruſſian or French ſhips—thoſe from the Levant, in French ſhips only,—all importation of the ſaid tobaccoes in other bottoms prohibited.

III. The importation of tobacco from the United States, the Spaniſh colonies, the Ukraine and the Levant, ſhall only take place at the ports following, to wit: Bayonne, Bourdeaux, Rochefort, La Rochelle, Nantes, L'Orient, Morlaix, St. Maloes, Grandville, Honfleur, Cherbourg, Rouen, Havre-de-Grace, Dieppe, St. Valery on the Somme, Boulogne, Calais, Dunkirk, Marſeilles, Toulon, Cette, Point au de Mer.

IV. It is further permitted to import foreign tobacco in the leaf and in good order, whatever be the growth of it—through the cuſtom-houſes of Straſbourg, Valenciennes and Lille, paying duties thereon of 25 livres per quintal.

V. The ſame duty of 25 livres per quintal ſhall be paid on all tobaccoes imported in the ſhips of the United States, Spain or Ruſſia.

VI. A duty of only 18 livres 15 ſols per quintal ſhall be paid on tobaccoes imported in French ſhips direct from the United States, the Spaniſh colonies, Ruſſia or the Levant.

The aſſembly ſuſpends the conſideration of the importation of tobaccoes from the colonies of France—by the above regulation a hogſhead of tobacco imported in an American bottom into France pays about 12 dollars more duty than the ſame hogſhead would do in a French ſhip—the motion had a good deal of oppoſition in the aſſembly, and ſome friends of America warmly interpoſed, which occaſioned one member wittily to obſerve—"Theſe gentlemen are ſo much Americans that they forget they are Frenchmen"—the decree was carried by a conſiderable majority.

A few days ago arrived in this city, a mulatto from Martinique. He appears to be a perſon of fortune, and is recommended to ſeveral reſpectable characters in this city.—His buſineſs here, is of a ſingular nature, and with the preſident of the United States: He tells, that an invitation from our ſupreme executive magiſtrate, had reached the French Weſt-Indies, holding out encouragement to ſuch oppreſſed people of colour, as choſe to remove, and form a colony in Virginia. He ſhews a tranſlation of this invitation, which was printed in great numbers and diſtributed throughout the French colonies, and which produced conſiderable effect, and a deſire in many to remove to Virginia: However, he ſays, they firſt thought it moſt prudent to ſend him as their deputy to the preſident of the United States, to collect further information.—By the nature of the invitation, and eſpecially the terms held out in it, it can be nothing leſs than a groſs impoſition, and the moſt favourable conſtruction that can be put upon the conduct of the mulatto is, that he is impoſed upon.

By advices from St. Croix we are informed, that a veſſel from Tortola had brought accounts of the Britiſh packet having touched at that iſland to put ſome letters on ſhore, which contained accounts of a fleet of twenty ſhips of the line having ſailed for the Mediterranean, in order to afford relief to the Turks; and it was the general opinion, that ſeveral European nations would be immediately involved in the war.

ANECDOTE.

A GENTLEMAN, obſerving a ragged fellow paſs, aſked him from whence he came. The fellow replied, from *Wrentham*. I would adviſe you, ſays the firſt, to return by the way of *Mendham*.

☞ *NOTICE is hereby given to all Perſons intereſted,*

THAT the ſubſcriber intends to petition the juſtices of Anne-Arundel county court, at their next September ſitting, for a commiſſion to mark and bound the following TRACTS of LAND, contiguous and adjoining each other, lying and being in the county aforeſaid, viz. the one called *Pinſtone's Delight*, the other called *Ben's Luck*, purſuant and agreeable to the directions of an act of aſſembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands. W 4

BENJAMIN STEVENS.

June 15, 1791.

ELK-RIDGE, May 2, 1791.

TAKEN UP as a STRAY a ſmall gray MARE, thirteen hands high, ſix years old, ſhod all round, no perceivable brand or ear mark. The owner is deſired to pay charges and take her away.

W3 PATRICK MACGILL, jun.

June 12, 1791.

ALL perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of Dr. EPHRAIM HOWARD, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring in their claims, legally authenticated, by the firſt Monday in Auguſt next, and it is expected that all thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate will make payment on or before that day, as a longer indulgence will not be given.

W 5 ACHSAH HOWARD, Executrix.

For PRIVATE SALE,

FOUR hundred and fifteen and a half ACRES of well improved LAND, it being part of that well known tract called *Ewan's Range*, and *Part of Higgins's Lot*, lying adjacent to each other, in Prince-George's county, within 12 miles of the federal city, and 10 of Queen-Anne. This land is well watered, has plenty of meadow ground, and about two hundred acres in woods, a part of which is heavily timbered; the ſoil is well adapted for farming and planting, and is now under rent for 5000 lb. of tobacco per annum. There are immenſe quantities of fruit-trees of various kinds, and in a plentiful year ten thouſand gallons of beſt cider can be made; the fruit-trees of all kinds are young and thriving. Any perſon inclined to purchaſe, may view the land and improvements, ſee the plot, and know the terms of ſale, by applying to Mr. *Robert Magill*, living near the premiſes, or the ſubſcriber; and if it is not ſold by the 28th day of July next at private ſale, it will on that day be ſold at public ſale, on the premiſes, and poſſeſſion given on the 15th day of December next. A bargain may be had for cash.

RICHARD HIGGINS.

Anne-Arundel county, Head of South-River, June 16, 1791.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

John Eager Howard, Eſquire,

Governor of Maryland.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS at a general court held for the weſtern ſhore of the ſtate of Maryland on the tenth day of May laſt, a certain THOMAS HADFIELD, late of Baltimore county, merchant, was indicted for the murder of DAVID STERETT, of the ſame county, merchant: And whereas the peace, dignity, and well being of the ſtate require that ſuch meaſures ſhould be adopted as may probably effect the arreſt of the ſaid Thomas Hadfield, ſo that he may be put upon his trial for the ſaid offence—I do, therefore, by the advice and conſent of the council, iſſue this my proclamation, requiring all civil officers, and other the good citizens of this ſtate, to apprehend the ſaid Thomas Hadfield, and to bring him before ſome judge or juſtice within the ſaid ſtate, to be dealt with according to law.

GIVEN at Annapolis, under the ſeal of the ſtate of Maryland, this eighth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-one.

J. E. HOWARD.

By his Excellency's command,

T. JOHNSON, jun. *Secretary.*

GOD SAVE THE STATE.

State of Maryland.

In COUNCIL,

Annapolis, June 10, 1791.

WHEREAS it has been repreſented by ſeveral of the inhabitants of Dorcheſter county, that a certain ELIE SMOOT, on or about the thirteenth of April laſt, was murdered by a certain negro WILL, the ſlave of John Smoot, of the ſaid county, which negro, immediately after committing the ſaid murder, fled to eſcape the juſtice of the laws, and was ſoon after apprehended and confined in priſon in the city of Philadelphia, from whence he was taken by ſundry citizens of this ſtate employed by the ſaid John Smoot, but eſcaped from their cuſtody on the journey homeward, and fled towards the ſtate of New-Jerſey:

RESOLVED, That ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS ſhall be paid for apprehending the ſaid negro Will, and delivering him to the cuſtody of the ſheriff of any county within this ſtate.

ORDERED, That the clerk take meaſures for the due publication of the foregoing reſolution in the public papers of the ſtates of Pennſylvania and New-Jerſey.

Extract from the minutes,

T. JOHNSON, jun. Clk.

THE advertiſement originally iſſued, reſpecting the above-mentioned negro, contains the following deſcription of him:

"A blackſmith by trade; he is a cunning artful fellow, about ſix feet high, well made in proportion, has a black ſmooth face, a good ſet of teeth, very quick in his ſpeech, and talks much; he has had a ſmall piece cropped from one of his ears, and has a ſmall ſcar over one of his eyes."

To all whom it may concern,

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the juſtices of Prince-George's county, at the next April court enſuing the date hereof, for a commiſſion to eſtabliſh the boundaries of the following TRACTS of LAND, adjoining each other, to wit: *Webſter's Chance*, *The Ridge*, and part of *Egerton's Manor*, all in the ſaid county, agreeable to an act of aſſembly paſſed in November ſeſſion, ſeventeen hundred and eighty-ſix, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

HARRIET CLAGETT,
THOMAS H. MARSHALL,
JOHN H. BEANES,
JOHN WEBSTER.

Prince-George's county, June 3, 1791.

Annapolis, June 15, 1791.

COMMITTED to my cuſtody as a runaway, negro ISAAC; ſays he belongs to William Hedley, Shanandoah county, Virginia. His maſter is requeſted to take him away and pay charges.

JAMES WILLIAMS, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

Five Pounds Reward.

RAN AWAY on the first instant, a NEGRO MAN called SAM, somewhat below the middle stature, of a robust make, a black complexion, lisps a little, and when he smiles or laughs has his mouth twisted to one side; he had on and took with him the following cloathing, a deep blue broad cloth great coat with a red velvet cape, a brown linen coat, a Russia sheeting ditto, and a drilling ditto, a nankeen waistcoat, a drilling ditto, and two white corded ditto, a pair of nankeen breeches, a pair of drilling ditto, and a pair of corduroy ditto, two white sheeting shirts, and two dowlas ditto, one pair of coarse white thread stockings, and one pair of white ribbed cotton ditto, one blue striped cotton handkerchief, one white linen ditto, and one cambrick ditto, and a pair of boots. As he is acquainted at several places in Annapolis, it is probable he may have gone there. Whoever apprehends him, and lodges him in the gaol of the county where he is taken, shall receive EIGHT DOLLARS, or the above reward, with reasonable charges, for bringing him to the dwelling of the subscriber.

G. R. BROWN.

Port-Tobacco, June 8, 1791. 1

THERE is at the plantation of Mrs. BARBARA MAGRUDER, in Prince-George's county, taken up as a STRAY, a small dark bay HORSE COLT, neither docked nor branded, a natural pacer, appears to be about three years old, and twelve hands and a half high. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in this city, on Monday the 28th instant, a negro man named JAMES ORKER, about twenty-five years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, full faced well looking fellow, talks slow, and rather a down look; had on, when he went away, a cloth jacket, osnabrig shirt and trousers, an old castor hat, carried with him some working cloaths. Whoever apprehends the said fellow, and secures him, so that I can get him again, shall receive the above reward, paid by

tf RICHARD WELLS.

Annapolis, June 30, 1790. 39

To be SOLD,

At the PRINTING-OFFICE,

Price Ten Shillings,

THE

LAWS OF MARYLAND,

Passed at

NOVEMBER SESSION,

Seventeen Hundred and Ninety.

ALSO,

Price Nine Dollars,

The late Edition of the LAWS of MARYLAND, bound in sheep—And also a few sets of the LAWS since that publication, price two Guineas, in sheets.———All kinds of PRINTING WORK performed in a neat, expeditious, and correct manner, on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.——

Annapolis, June 5, 1791.

THE honourable the chancellor of this state having appointed the subscriber a trustee to sell the real estate of STEPHEN BOONE, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased—It is hereby made known, that the late DWELLING PLANTATION of the said Stephen Boone, will be *Sold, at Public Auction*, on the premises, on SATURDAY the 16th of *July* next, on the following terms: The purchaser may, at his election, pay ready money, or give bonds, with good and approved security, to pay one half the purchase money, with interest, within one year, and the residue, with interest, within two years from the time of sale. This farm is conveniently situated on the north side of Severn, within three miles of the city of Annapolis, contains between five and six hundred acres of land, is adapted to every kind of produce, and has on it a good and convenient dwelling house, kitchen, dairy, smoke-house, barn, and other convenient out-houses. The sale will begin precisely at 12 o'clock, and it will be sold entire, or in parcels, as may be declared on the day of sale.

w6

2 G. DUVALL.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of the late ALEXANDER FRAIZER, of Calvert county, are requested to attend on TUESDAY the 26th day of July next at Lower-Marlborough, in the county aforesaid, with their claims properly authenticated, that they may receive their dividends.

PETER EMERSON, Attorney in fact for

JOHN ALEXANDER FRAIZER, Admr.

Calvert county, June 8, 1791. 2

Will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, by the subscriber, on Monday the 27th day of June, on the premises, the following tracts or parcels of LAND, viz.

PART of GOODRICK's REST, containing 300 acres, part of GOODRICK's ADDITION, containing 50 acres, part of SQUARE's ADVENTURE, 71 acres; these lands are all adjoining, and situated about three miles from the town of Port-Tobacco; they are chiefly level bottoms of a fine quality, and abound with springs of excellent water: The improvements are, a good framed dwelling house, and other necessary out houses; any further discription of these lands is thought unnecessary, as it is expected those that are inclinable to purchase will choose to view them on, or previous to the day of sale. The terms shall be made known on the day of sale. An unexceptionable title will be given the purchaser.

CHARLES SEWALL, of Charles county.

June 2, 1791. 3K

Annapolis, June 1, 1791.

THE subscribers take this method most respectfully to inform the public, and their old customers in particular, that they have moved to Church street, nearly opposite to the Printing-Office, and facing Mr. *Robert Couden's*, where they are now opening, and have for sale, a pretty general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Suited to the present season, which they will sell on very reasonable terms, and good allowance will be made for cash. They have also sundry articles of

GROCERY,

Such as hyson, green, and congo teas, chocolate, pepper, loaf and brown sugars, &c.

They most earnestly request all those who are indebted to them by open account of more than twelve months standing, to discharge them by paying the money, or giving their notes or bonds for the same. All who do not comply with this reasonable request, may expect that suits will be brought against them.

5w 3 RIDGELY AND EVANS.

Matthew and John Beard,

Have lately received, and for SALE, at their store in Church-street, near the Market, and next door to Mr. *Stephen Clarke's* stationary and book store, the following ARTICLES, of the first quality, at the most reduced prices for *Cash*, or *Tobacco* on consignment for *London*, for which goods will be given in advance—

OSNABRIGS,
Raven's Duck,
Irish Linens,
Russia Sheetings,
Irish Ditto,
Children's Morocco Shoes,
Sickles,
Hair Clasps,
Fans,
Toilenet Waistcoat shapes,
Printed Marseilles Ditto,
Ditto Jeans Ditto,
Muslin and Silk Ditto,
Bandanno Handkerchiefs,
Flag Ditto,
Low-priced Linen & Cotton Ditto,
Buff Cloth,
Coarse deep Blue Ditto,
Superfine Ditto Ditto,
Raven's gray Ditto,
Elastic Ditto,
Striped Cassimer,
Ditto and plain Nankeens,
Black Worsted Lasting,
Royal Rib,
Fustians,
Black Durants,
Ditto Calimanco,
Checks,
Striped Holland,
Brown Ditto,
Bed-Ticking,
Calicoes,
Black Silk Hose,
Best Patent Ditto,
Twilled Ditto,
Women's Cotton Ditto,
Men's brown Thread Do.
Hat-Band Crape,
Love Handkerchiefs,
Ditto Ribbon,
Mens and Womens black Lamb-Skin Gloves,
Liverpool China,
A Quantity of Queen's-Ware,
Hyson, Congo, & Bohea Teas,
Rum,
Spirit,
Raisins, &c. &c. &c.

June 8, 1791. 2

WILLIAM FOXCROFT,

At the Sign of the *Golden Bee-Hive*,

Has just received, and now opening, at his store, at the upper end of Corn-Hill-street, facing the stadt-house,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

MERCHANDISE,

Suitable for the present and ensuing season, which he will sell low for cash. 9

To be SOLD,

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

TWELVE hundred ACRES of good LAND in one body, between the heads of Saffafras and Appoquinimink, the greater part of which is well timbered, and the residue well adapted for the production of wheat and Indian corn. The time of payment will be made easy to the purchaser, and the land disposed of in lots, or otherwise, as may be agreed on.

9 DANIEL CHARLES HEATH.

South-River, May 18, 1791.

ALL persons having claims against JOSEPH HOWARD, jun. late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to make them known legally authenticated, and all persons indebted to the estate are requested to make payment to my brother, HENRY HALL, whom I have fully empowered to settle the affairs of the deceased.

5 MARTHA HOWARD, Executrix.

Six Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, a negro man named MARCUS, twenty-one years of age, five feet six or seven inches high; he is a sensible likely fellow, and of a remarkably black complexion. The last time he was seen at my quarter in Loudon county was on Sunday the 24th ultimo. He is said to have been seen in this town on Sunday the 1st instant, and my overseer is informed that he intended for Philadelphia. Whoever takes up and brings him home, or secures him in any gaol, so that I may have him again, shall receive the above reward, besides all reasonable expences.

3 PHILIP R. FENDALL.

Alexandria, May 11, 1791.

Twelve Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Calvert county, about the middle of February last, a likely lusty well made black negro fellow called BILLY, about five feet ten inches high; had on and took with him a brown cloth coat and breeches, and sundry other cloaths, which likely he may have changed; he has a small bend in with one of his knees, which, if well taken notice of, makes him appear a little knock-kneed, his wool grows very low down on his temples, and under his eyes the skin looks blacker than the rest of his face. There was a fellow committed to the custody of the sheriff of Prince-George's county last week, and has made his escape, which I have every reason to believe was my fellow. He was taken up on Patowmack river at a Mr. Digges's, and passed as a freeman, who had on a short brown coat, and a pair of canvals trousers. Whoever will secure the said fellow in any gaol, so that I get him again, or deliver him to me, shall have the above reward, paid by the subscriber.

THOMAS HORRELL.

March 18, 1791. 4

BY DESIRE

Of several Merchants and Traders of this City.

PROPOSALS,

FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

Pelosi's Marine List,

WHICH will contain the *inward* and *outward* bound vessels in every port on the continent, with other interesting occurrences: A compendious, accurate price-current will be added, which is chiefly intended to accommodate the merchants and their foreign connections.

It will be beautifully printed, on a nice thin paper suitable for letters per post—and delivered to the subscribers, every two weeks, at the price of one guinea per annum.

This *Marine List* will be put to the press as soon as a number of subscribers offer, sufficient to defray the necessary charges.

*** Subscribers to pay at the end of every six months.

Philadelphia, 5th May, 1791. 6

WESTERN SHORE of MARYLAND,

General Court, May Term, 1791.

ORDERED,

THAT all petitions in this court for freedom, be heard the first week of the sitting of the court, and that summonses for witnesses in such cases be returnable the second day of the court.

That appeals, writs of error, demurrers, and other cases in law, be heard as the same may be called the first week of the court's sitting, and such of them as may not be heard in that week, as they may be called afterwards in the course of the court as opportunity may permit.

That these orders be published in the Maryland Gazette, and the Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser.

Per order,

2 JOHN GWINN, Clerk of the General Court of the Western Shore of Maryland.

South river, May 18. 1791.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of BENJAMIN HOWARD, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are desired to make them known proved as the law directs, and all persons indebted to the estate of the deceased, and all persons who are indebted to him as sheriff of the county, for public taxes, county charges, officers fees, or otherwise, are requested to make payment, without delay, to my brother, Henry Hall, whom I have fully authorised and empowered to settle all the affairs of the deceased.—No further indulgence can be given for the arrears of taxes, county charges, and officers fees; and all settlements made by him, or by those employed by him, will be valid.

3 MARTHA HOWARD, Executrix.

Charles county, May 18, 1791.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Mr. DAN. M'PHERSON, late of Charles county, deceased, are requested to bring them in immediately authenticated, in order to enable the subscribers to make a final settlement (with the register) on the said estate.

3K WILL. M'PHERSON,
JOHN M'PHERSON.

Three Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the subscriber, living in Annapolis, a small bay MARE, about thirteen hands and a half high, six years old, with a small star in her forehead, also a white spot on her neck, has no perceivable brand, with her main hanging on the wrong side, and switch tail. The above reward will be given for the mare when brought home, or secured so that I may get her again, besides all other reasonable expences.

DANIEL WELLS, Jun.

PROPOSALS,

For the PRINTING, by SUBSCRIPTION,

By Samuel and John Adams, Printers,

BALTIMORE-TOWN,

A BOOK, entitled,

"The Salvation of all Men strictly examined, and the endless Punishment of the Damned argued and defended against the Objections and reasonings of the late Rev. Dr. Chauncy, *of Boston, in his Book, entitled, The Salvation of all Men, &c."*

By JONATHAN EDWARDS, D. D.
Pastor of a Church in New-Haven.

The subject of said book is treated in the following method:

CHAP. 1. An account of the chief parts of Dr. Chauncy's system concerning future punishment, and a comparison of those parts with each other.

Chap. 2. Whether the damned deserve any other punishment than that which is conducive to their personal good.

Chap. 3. Whether the damned will, in fact, suffer any other punishment than that which is conducive to their personal good.

Chap. 4. An examination of Dr. Chauncy's arguments to prove endless punishment inconsistent with justice.

Chap. 5. Is annihilation the punishment of the damned?

Chap. 6. The justice of endless punishment.

Chap. 7. Another view of the same subject.

Chap. 8. Endless punishment consistent with goodness.

Chap. 9. Dr. Chauncy's argument from Rom. v. 12. &c. considered.

Chap. 10. His argument from Rom. viii. 19—24. considered.

Chap. 11. His arguments from Col. i. 19. 20. Eph. i. 10. and 1 Tim. ii. 4. considered.

Chap. 12. His arguments from Psal. viii. 5. 6. Heb. ii. 6—9. Phil. ii. 9—12. 1 Cor. xv. 24—29. and Rev. v. 13. considered.

Chap. 13. His doctrine of universal salvation compared with his ideas of moral agency.

Chap. 14. A reply to his answers to the arguments drawn from those texts, which declare the punishment of the damned to be *everlasting—for ever—for ever and ever*, &c.

Chap. 15. A reply to his answers to the arguments drawn from what is said concerning Judas, Mark xiv. 21.—from what is said concerning the unpardonable sin—and from the tendency of his doctrine to licentiousness.

Chap. 16. The positive evidence of endless punishment.

CONDITIONS.

1. THIS book will contain above 300 pages, large octavo size; will be printed with a new small Pica type, on a good paper, and will be neatly bound, lettered and filleted with gold on the back.

2. Price to subscribers will be one dollar and one quarter of a dollar. The money to be paid on the delivery of the books.

3. Those who subscribe for six books shall have the seventh gratis.

4. The work will be put to press as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers appear, and will be finished as expeditiously as possible, *with a list of the subscribers*, if sent in season; therefore subscribers are desired to annex their proper additions and places of abode.

N. B. Subscription papers (which are dispersed through the states, and put into the hands of gentlemen to receive subscriptions) are desired to be returned to Messrs. Samuel and John Adams, Printers, in Baltimore-town, by the last of July next.

☞ Subscriptions taken in by the Printers hereof, Baltimore, April 12, 1791. 7

Pinkney and Guyer,

Have just received, and now opening, at their store formerly occupied by Mr. *Joseph Williams*,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

MERCHANDISE,

Suitable for the present and ensuing season, which they will sell low for CASH.

A few Hampers of *Cheshire Cheese*, and a few Cases of *Claret*.

Annapolis, April 14, 1791. 9

For the Benefit of the Female Sex.

A YOUNG LADY, for the sake of humanity, is desirous to inform the public, that she had laboured under a lingering consumption upwards of 12 months. Medicine, aided by the skill of persons eminent in their profession, was administered in vain—she was reduced to the last degree of weakness—unable to walk across her chamber without the support of a staff. In this stage of her sickness, a friend of the young lady having, by accident, heard of some extraordinary cures performed in similar disorders by Mr. JAMES READ, of the city of Philadelphia, was induced, as a last resource, to apply to him. Mr. Read prepared a medicine, which was sent to the Bermuda islands, where the young lady, a native of America, has resided for some years. She recovered fast from the time she began to use it, and in little more than three months was restored to perfect health. Well knowing how many of her sex fall a sacrifice to that fatal disorder, which has hitherto baffled the skill of the ablest physicians in a great measure, she wishes this to be published for the benefit of her sex, but particularly for those of her native land, that those labouring under a similar disorder may know where to apply for relief, as well as to express her gratitude to that worthy man, who, under Divine Providence, has been the happy instrument of preserving her life, and restoring her to health.

☞ *The Printers in the different states are requested to insert the above for the good of the public.* 5

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

John Eager Howard, Esquire,

GOVERNOR of MARYLAND.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by the deposition of REZIN HAMMOND, Esquire, of Anne-Arundel county, it appears, that on the morning of the 25th of April last ELIJAH GAITHER, son of *Edward*, came to the dwelling of the said Hammond, and fired at him two pistols and a gun, with intention, as the said Hammond believes, to kill him: And whereas, by the deposition of JOHN G. HAMILTON, of Montgomery county, it appears, that the said Gaither afterwards, in conversation with him, acknowledged the facts set forth in the deposition above mentioned, except the firing of the gun, and declared that he did discharge the said pistols with a design to kill the said Hammond, and did then further declare that it was still his settled determination to kill the said Hammond whenever an opportunity should offer: And whereas it is obviously the duty of the executive to guard as much as may be against the commission of such enormities, and to bring such offenders against the laws and peace of society to justice—I have therefore thought proper, by and with the advice of the council, to issue this my proclamation, authorising and enjoining all sheriffs, and other officers of the peace, to apprehend and convey before some one of the judges or justices within this state, the said Elijah Gaither, in order that he may be dealt with according to law; and I do hereby exhort and require the good people of this state to be aiding and assisting the said officers in the execution of their duty.

GIVEN at Annapolis, under the seal of the state of Maryland, this seventh day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one.

J. E. HOWARD.

By his Excellency's command,

T. JOHNSON, jun. *Secretary.*

GOD SAVE THE STATE.

*** ORDERED, That the above proclamation be published six weeks.

T. JOHNSON, jun.

I HEREBY offer a reward of FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS for apprehending the above-mentioned *Elijah Gaither*, agreeable to the foregoing proclamation, and will pay the same upon his being brought before any one of the judges of the general court, or either of the associate justices of Anne-Arundel county, to be dealt with according to law.

REZIN HAMMOND.

June 7, 1791.

Messrs. GREEN,

IN order fully to disclose the wicked and premeditated intent of Elijah Gaither, in his attack on me, be pleased to publish in your paper the deposition of John G. Hamilton, which is as follows:

REZIN HAMMOND.

MARYLAND, ss.

ON the second day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, came before me, the subscriber, one of the judges of the general court, JOHN G. HAMILTON, and made oath, that on or about the thirteenth of May last he was in company and had conversation with Elijah Gaither, son of Edward, and that, in the course of the said conversation, the said Gaither informed this deponent as follows:—That he had had a round with colonel Rezin Hammond, of Anne-Arundel county; that the said Hammond had injured his reputation, and that, in consequence thereof, he, the said Gaither, for several months before, had premeditated and determined to kill him, and that he came down from New-York for that purpose; that having discovered in Baltimore-town that colonel Hammond had brought suits against him, he immediately hired horses, provided himself with three braces of pistols, all which he loaded, or caused to be loaded, with three bullets and two buck-shot each, and a gun, which was loaded with three bullets and a quantity of shot, after which (viz. on Easter Monday before day-light) he, the said Gaither, started with his servant from Elk-Ridge for colonel Hammond's place of residence with a full determination to kill him, and arrived at the farm just after day-break; that he placed and concealed himself in a certain field belonging to the said farm, where it was usual for colonel Hammond to pass every morning, and for concealment, together with his said servant, waited for some time in expectation of the said Hammond coming along, during which time he, the said Gaither, and his servant, watched for him alternately; that some time after sunrise he, the said Gaither, finding that the said Hammond did not pass through the said field as he expected, sent his servant up to the house to inquire if the said Hammond was at home, and if possible to discover and give him information whether the said Hammond intended to come out, and which way he intended to go, who was at the house with him, and whether he was still in bed or not; that his servant returned and informed him that Mr. Hammond was at home and in bed, and no body with him; whereupon the said Gaither formed the design of going up to the house, entering Mr. Hammond's room (with which the said Gaither was well acquainted) and assassinating him while in bed, but that he changed this resolution from an apprehension that he might be discovered before he could carry his views into execution; that he remained in his first situation until about eight o'clock, when he and his servant rode up to the house with the gun and pistols aforesaid; that when he arrived there, he sent one of Mr. Hammond's negroes into the house to inform Mr. Hammond that he wanted to speak with him; that Mr. Hammond came into the yard and invited him to alight and walk in, which he refused; that Gaither then asked Mr. Hammond to come up to him, as he wished to speak with him; whereupon Mr. Hammond said, I see you are armed, and if I come to you, you will shoot me; that Gaither then promised upon his honour he would not, and that he made use of this promise as an artifice to get Mr. Hammond in his power; that Mr. Hammond then went within five steps or thereabouts of him, and Gaither ordered him to stop, gave his gun to his servant, and alighted from his horse, at which time two of his pistols fell from his belt; that he thereupon offered Mr. Hammond a pistol, and insisted upon fighting, which Mr. Hammond declined, because there were no witnesses by, but offered to fight at any subsequent day if he was bent upon it; that Gaither would not defer it, and said Mr. Hammond should either fight him that moment, or he would kill him; that, on hearing a noise behind him, proceeding from the approach of a negro or negroes, he, the said Gaither, turned in order to keep the said negro or negroes off, and that then colonel Hammond run from him towards the house; that he turned about, and before he had run many steps, he the said Gaither levelled one of his pistols at him, and fired the same, and was astonished that he missed him, as he never took a more cool and deliberate aim in his life; that as soon as he found he had missed him, he drew another pistol, and before Mr. Hammond had run above fifteen steps, he fired that also at him, and thought he saw the wadding burning on his back; that thereupon, although Mr. Hammond did not fall, he the said Gaither concluded he had killed him; but finding that he continued to run until he got into the house, and supposing that Mr. Hammond intended to get a gun, and return with it, he the said Gaither took his gun from the servant, and got behind the pales of the yard, and levelled his gun over the pales, with his finger upon the trigger ready to fire as soon as Mr. Hammond should come out; that Mr. Hammond did come out of the house with a gun in his hand, and fired at him, and struck him in the left hand; that thereupon, under an apprehension that Mr. Hammond's negroes were coming to attack him, one of which had a gun, and fearing Mr. Hammond would also get another gun, he mounted his horse, and as he was mounting the said negro fired and struck him on the neck and left shoulder; that then the said Gaither went off; that the said Gaither, at the time of the above conversation, further declared, that he was not yet satisfied, and would always go prepared for the said Hammond, and would kill him wherever he met him, and expressed his regret and complained that he was unfortunate in not having killed him before; that this deponent endeavoured to dissuade the said Gaither from the further prosecution of his revenge, but that such dissuasions, instead of having any salutary effect upon him, only seemed to make him the more determined; and that the said Gaither further declared, that he could reconcile it to his conscience to hire assassins to take away the life of the said Hammond; and that the debt for which Mr. Hammond had brought suit against him was a just debt, but that he never would pay it, and would kill him, or any one else, if he ever asked for it.

Sworn before me on this 2d June, 1791.

J. T. CHASE.

True Copy. 2

OROONOKO

Stands at Mr. NICH. CARROLL'S farm, called the Plains, and will COVER at TWENTY SHILLINGS the season.

☞ The cash to be sent with the mares.

JOHN MILLER.

May 4, 1791. 6

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.